FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1894.

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## Up a Ladder and Down Again.

In the message of 1887, in which Mr. CLEVELAND joined the Democratic agitation for tariff reform, the phrase "raw material" flowed from his pen for the first time. His virgin message to Congress, in 1885, written also at a time when a Treasury surplus demanded a readjustment of the finances. argued for a revenue "reduction," care fully arranged "to protect the interests of American labor, the capital of our workingmen," and to maintain a "protective policy." In the second message in 1886, the blossom of the predestined fruit bloomed in the shape of a recommendation for "freer entrance to such imported materials as, by American labor, may be manufactured into marketable commodities." At the same time, although "raw material" first appeared in its perfect simplicity in the CLEVELAND writings in 1887, it was wrapped in the swaddling clothes of vagueness and compromise. "The radical reduction of duties on raw material, or, its free importation." did little more than incorporate raw material into the author's vocabulary. It was still a pair of words, representing a belief no better than embryonic. It was not yet a towering and selfstanding principle. However, between the close of 1887 and the middle of 1894, the free raw material growth had swelled in Mr. CLEVELAND's head to the suppression of all other Democratic notions, and the President was in a state of mind to stake the Democratic party's altogether on free raw material. The WILSON letter contained this final and awful dedication of the Democratic Congress to raw material as the interior germ cell of Democracy:

"One topic will be submitted to the conference which smbodies Democratic principles o directly that it cannot be compromised. It must be admitted that no tariff measures can accord with Democratic principle and promises and bear a genuine Democratic badge which does not provide for free raw materials."

It is needless to call this the culmination. How could a higher point be reached in raw material's consecration ? But between July 2, the ostensible date of the Wilson letter. and Aug. 27, when Mr. CLEVELAND wrote his letter to Mr. CATCHINGS, conviction developed a flaw. To Mr. CATCHINGS, Mr. CLEVE-LAND submitted the comparatively humble and merely argumentative opinion that he "could not be mistaken as to the necesgity of free raw materials as the foundation of logical and sensible tariff reform."

The time intervening between the CATCH-INGS letter and the message read to Congress this week comprised the entire autumn. Never was a season more deadly blasting to the councils of the brave in their hour of might. In this last message we learn that the once confirmed and unalloyed disciple of free raw material has been reduced to a being "very decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron upon the free list," and, moreover, "glad to cooperate in perfecting any legislation that tends to the prosperity and welfare of our country." While there may be a lower rung on the descending side of the free raw material ladder, Mr. CLEVE-LAND must be down near the bottom.

This presents not a campaign, but a education the most known to American instruction, in which, it must be said for accuracy, Mr. CLEVELAND has shown one indispensable characteristic of a satisfactory student. His mind is evidently not of that wooden and unchangeable nature upon which persistent teaching and the progress of age can make no impres-His views alter with time and circumstances, as a good schoolboy's certainly should

# The Dawn of Republican Rows.

The Republicans of New York city, who appear to be somewhat more numerous than they were for some time preceding the 4th of March, 1893, are to hold their primary elections on Tuesday next, and arrange at the same time for a new county organization. Already there are indications of a factional contest between "the PLATT and the anti-PLATT men," or, as it might be stated more accurately, between the organization regulars and the home guards. The hostility which is evinced by the latter to ex-Senator PLATT is not personal to him, but is due to his prominence in the Republican party in New York. It is one of the penalties of party regularity and partisan activity. The story of the controversy, in its recent manifestation, is interesting.

Prior to the Republican Convention in Saratoga in September, the nomination for Governor, by the force of natural selection, went to the Hon. LEVI P. MORTON for reasons obvious at that time and triply reenforced since. Mr. MORTON was a consistent and unflinching Republican in a year when such a nomination was indispensable to complete Republican success. In the field of national politics, he had been conspicuous as the last Republican Vice-President, and his nomination meant, therefore, a contest, so far as the Republicans could make it so, on national issues, in which the Republicans were notably strong and the Democrats lamentably weak. Mr MORTON had no identification with State issues, and there was no trace or taint of Mugwumpery about him. His high personal character, his record and various qualifications, precluded invidious attack upon him and made him the typistandard bearer of Republicanism. entitled to the support of every citizen who believed in the principles of the Hepub lican party or was dissatisfied with the Democratic national Administration. It would indeed have been difficult to secure a more truly representative nominee. The only other candidate named on the Republican side was a gentleman of the same political type, principles, and record, Gen. BENJAMIN F. TRACY. Gen. THACY, however, had been concerned with the administrative department of the Habusson tenure : Mr. MORTON had not. This made the latter nicre available politically, a view in which Gen. TRACY, his only serious competitor. apparently acquiesced, for it was he who put Mr. Monron in nomination in an elo-

quent speech in Saratoga. The home guards, or the anti-PLATT con-

which could be discerned, arrayed themselves against their friend, associate, and neighbor, Mr. MORTON. They opposed his nomination. Their position was in substance this: Mr. PLATT being in favor of Monros, they were opposed to him. Had Mr. PLATT been against Monton, they would have favored him. The result of the contest, practically limited to New York county, was the sweeping triumph in Saratoga of the PLATT regulars, and the nomination of Mr. MORTON on the first ballot, notwithstanding the defection in New York.

He was elected, as Republicans generally seem to have been last month, and now the battle of Saratoga is about to be transferred to New York and the home guards are again rallying. That is all there is to the contest, which is the old and familiar one of regulars against Mugwumps, the army in the field against its critics and consors at home, the constructionists against the destructionists, in politics. The first round in the contest between the Republican regulars and those opposed to them was in Saratoga and Mr. PLATT came off victorious; the second round will be fought out at the Republican primaries next week Tuesday, with Democrats numerous in the audience the third and, we believe, last and decisive round will be fought in the next Legislature, which is Republican in both branches.

## How to Relieve the Secretary.

Secretary Carlisle is either unable or unwilling to commit himself to any definite statement of the revenue which he expects the income tax to yield. The Secretary's estimate of internal revenue for the fiscal year 1895 is \$185,000,000, and for 1896 it is \$190,000,000; but there is no attempt to estimate the product of the income tax apart from other sources of increase.

In the first part of Mr. CARLISLE's report he indulges an optimistic fancy so far as to predict that "a considerable part of the income tax" will be paid into the Treasury during the present fiscal year, that is, before June 30, although payment of the tax cannot legally be enforced until July 1.

If Mr. Carlisle really expects to see the victims of this inquisitorial and unjust tax on the few for the benefit of the many flocking up to the desk ahead of time, he is likely to be disappointed.

Let the Fifty-third Congress promptly relieve the Secretary of the Treasury from all doubts as to how much or how little the income tax will yield in revenue.

The first duty of Congress is to pass, and send to the President, Mr. BARTLETT's bill will be begun soon in Fifty-sixth street, be to repeal the income tax sections of the Tariff act of 1894.

### Higher Medical Education.

There is no doubt that in the interest of the public and of the medical profession a degree of doctor of medicine, or any medical diploma carrying with it a license to practise, ought to stand for a considerable amount of professional knowledge, experience, and ability. Several of our medical schools have shown their recognition of this fact by increasing the requirements for admission and by lengthening and improving the course of study prescribed for a degree. In a recently published address Dr. WIL-LIAM PEPPER of Philadelphia has pointed out the satisfactory results of a move in this direction made by the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. But from some interesting statistics, for which we are indebted to him, it appears that the United States are still much behind certain European countries in respect of the precautions taken to assure adequate qualifications for medical practitioners. Of the 140 medical schools in the Union only seven or eight require a four years' course, and some even of these say in their catalogues that students, if able to pass the examinations, may graduate in three years. We shall see that a very different state of things prevails

in Europe.

To begin with Great Britain, we find there sixteen institutions authorized to grant degrees or diplomas of different grades. But no person is allowed to be registered as a medical student unless he possesses a degree in arts from some recognized collegiate body or has passed an examination in Latin, in arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, in the elementary mechanics of solids and fluids, and in one of several optional subjects which include Greek, elementary chemistry, and biology. This is the minimum requirement. The course of medical study extends over five years, of about nine months each, but the first year may be passed at any recognized institution where physics, chemistry, and biology are taught. Three examinations must be passed before a candidate is authorized to practise. In France there are seven faculties which confer the degree of doctor of medicine; formerly the lower diploma of health officer could be obtained, but this was abolished two years ago. The requirements for admission to the medical course are a diploma of bachelor in classical studies, and a certificate to the effect that a designated amount of work has been done in physics, chemistry, and the natural sciences. The minimum duration of medical study is four years, but if a student is backward he may need more than five years to satisfy the examiners.

We pass to the German empire, where the degree of doctor is conferred by twenty universities. Four years of medical study is required at all of them, except at Erlangen, which is content with a three years' course. The applicant for admission to the medical department of a German university must have passed the final examination in a gymnasium or classical school. The attainment of a doctor's degree does not confer a license to practise. For that a severe State examination is prescribed. Similar regulations obtain in Austro-Hungary. Here, again, before beginning the study of medicine, one must have completed the curriculum of a gymnasium. The medical course covers at least four years, and, in order to secure the doctorate and authority to practise, it is necessary to pass three rigorous examinations before a Commission on which the Government is represented. In Italy seventeen institutions have the power of bestowing the degree of doctor in medicine and surgery. It is a condition of admission to a medical school that an applicant shall have graduated from a lyceum, which corresponds to an American college. The no examination by the State in addition to that conducted by the school conferring the degree. Lastly, in Switzerland there are five faculties empowered to grant a doctor's degree. A candidate for admission to a medical department must prove that he has passed through the course of a gymnasium, its equivalent. The course of medical study extends over at least five years.

The obvious effect of the precautions taken to insure professional competence in the countries above named is to limit the number of physicians licensed to practise. in the German empire, 10,690 in Austro-Hungary, and but 8,580 in Italy. On the other hand, if is computed that there are 100,000 medical practitioners in the United States, or more than there are in the whole of Europe.

## The March of Improvement.

It seems that a new and extensive hotel is to be built at the northwest corner of Madison avenue and Forty-second street, and that it will be under the same management as the Windsor Hotel. The situation, of course, is selected because of its proximity to the Grand Central Station, and its consequent eligibility for transient custom.

Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR is to fill the re mainder of the Fifth avenue block occupied by the Waldorf Hotel with another and a greater hotel, to be run in association with it, and to be distinguished for magnificence among all such honses the world over. Within recent years Mr. WILLIAM WALDORF Astor has also built the New Netherlands Hotel on the Plaza at the entrance to the Central Park, and close by it is the large and costly Savoy Hotel and the huge Plaza Hotel. Further down the Fifth avenue is the Holland House, and near by, on Broadway, the Imperial Hotel, a comparatively recent structure, has been added to the large public houses in the neighborhood. Far up town to the westward of the Central Park, several great hotels have been opened of late years, and projects for the erection of still others elsewhere to for all one knows, an artist could preserve the north of Twenty-third street are under consideration.

The plan of the PETER COOPER estate to put up a great building on its property in the Fourth avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, so constructed that it could be converted into a hotel, has been abandoned for the time being; but there is no doubt that eventually an imposing structure will be built on that site. Further down that avenue extensive improvements have been made by the erection of several extensive and architecturally notable buildings. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has purchased the site of the Academy of Design, at the corner of Twentythird street, with the intention of extending thither its present vast structure, to which it is already building a large addition on Twenty-fourth street, so as completely to surround the Madison Square Presbyterian Church of Dr. PARKHURST. The large building of the Young Men's Christian Association on the southeast corner of the Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street is to be supplemented by another, whose erection tween the Eighth and Ninth avenues.

The proposed buildings for Columbia College on Morningside Heights are on a scale of great magnitude, and when they are erected they will be among the most imposing in the city. Near by is the site of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, whereof the plans call for an expenditure of \$7. 000,000; and the adjacent St. Luke's Hospital will be notable for both magnitude and architectural eminence. Another new theatre is to be built on the west of the town, and it is probable that before many years the work of improving the Fourth avenue, already begun so conspicuously, will be continued, until throughout nearly its entire length, from Eighteenth street to Thirty-fourth street, it will be lined with imposing structures. On the Fifth avenue, the present site of St. Luke's Hospital was sold to real estate speculators with a view to its becoming the seat of extensive structures, but the project has fallen through, and the property is again for sale. At one time the Union Club thought of purchasing a part of it as a site for a new house, but apparently the plan has been abandoned and the club will remain content

with its old quarters. The new buildings to be erected, which we have enumerated, are only a few of those projected and among the more important. They are confined to the upper or residence part of the town, though several large business structures in lower Broadway and its neighborhood have also been planned or are in contemplation. The march of improvement and the architectural transformation of the town, so rapid and so remarkable before, will accordingly be even more striking in the early future. In view of this progress the prices of landed property has been little affected by the stringency of the times, the distrust of other investments tending also to encour age landed investments and the building of huge structures, even when the immediate demand did not seem to justify their erection.

It is noteworthy that great apartment houses, to the building of which so vast an amount of capital went in former years. are now giving place to hotels, against which so much has been said as an undesirable feature of our social life. They present advantages, more especially for the many people of wealth in all parts of the Union who come to New York to resideduring a part of the year, which are not offered by apartment houses; and their increase in number, magnitude, and magnificence indicates that these are recognized and welcomed.

# All Hail, Ohio !

When we come to compare the eminence of the eminent sons of Ohio living in this place with that of the eminent sons of any other State who live here, we must admit that Ohio plays not the second fiddle in New York, but that it draws the bow across the bass viol, beats the drum, blows the horn, and turns the handle of the hurdy-gurdy all at once. We must also acknowledge that the skyrocket speeches made at the Ohio Society's banquet last Tuesday night were composed mainly of plain facts, familiar to everybody. For what a wonderful lot of the natives of Ohio were seated before the plates and bottles that decorated the six tables provided for that banquet! As we look over the list of names, we ask whether there is in the city anybody worth speaking of who was not born in Ohio. There are here among us, oh, how many Ohio statesmen and military heroes and millionaires and humorists and lawyers and musicians and officeholders and professors and Stock Exchange experts and reformers and syndi entists and leading merchants and play actors, and men with Hibernian, Teutonic or Mosaic names, all from the unparalleled State in which intellect is as common and as well exposed as the lower Silurian formamedical course covers six years, but there is | tion. We would like to see any other State which has sons living here get up a list of

them like the list of Qhio's sons. We occasionally take a look at the jewels of Massachusetts detained in New York for the sake of their health. We know all about those of California and Virginia and North Dakota and New Hampshire and the other States; but we cannot think of any outlying State that has jewels like those of Ohio in New York, drawn here by their innate lesire to promote their own virtue.

Why, in a little more than three weeks New York city will have a son of Ohio for Thus there are only 22,105 of these in | its Mayor, and he will rule us with the help

tingent in New York, for no solid reason Great Britain, 18,588 in France, 16,270 of the Committee of Seventy, which is dotted all over with other Buckeyes

"Let Rintra roar!" cried WILLIAM BLARE, the poet, who never heard the Ohio roar in New York, at a banquet, or elsewhere.

Let the Park Commissioners Resign Some remarks of our neighbor, the Times, are well worth considering, in reference to the half crazy persistence with which the Park Board is cutting its own vandal plan into the rocks of the Harlem River driveway, in defiance of the landscape architect of the

his services : "Messre, Tapres and Clarges made it plain that, al though under the pressure of public indignation they had invoked Mr. OLMSTED, they did not mean to em ploy him, and that they did mean to go on with the work on the speedway on their own ridiculous lines, unless they were forcibly prevented from so doing. It will be among the first official duties, and it ought to be also one of the official pleasures of Mayo STRONG to prevent them. What the public desires of Measrs, Tappen and Chausen is their official heads, on charges or otherwise."

It has been plain since the day in August when the Park Board wrote to the Mayor, with now manifest deceitfulness, that "the time had come to employ a landscape architect," that trickery was thereafter to play an important part in carrying through the Board's indefensible design. With the help of carefully arranged procrastination, four months have been consumed, during which the blindly conceived and brutally continued demolition of park land that or modify to advantage, has been going or without interruption. Such an official seizure of public property, or of practical conversion of it to the personal pleasure of an angry Board of Commissioners, is unique in our municipal administration. There has never been anything like it.

The question is indeed serious. Unfor tunately, except in vehemence of condem nation, the public has no redress for the present, and the present may be vital. The law, trusting always that the public business will be managed with sense and decency, affords no safeguard against the vandalism now in operation. So long as direct corruption is not involved, Park property remains subject to any outrageous treatment which the grossness of a Park Commission's ignorance or its readiness to misuse can decree.

Surely in some way this disgusting episode should be brought to a close, independently of the tardy arrival of a Republican power competent to end it by its own partisan strength.

The Committee of 70 have recently experienced the most profitable day of their lives. They have finally reached the understanding that the State Legislature, to which they must look for any changes desired in the Mayor's powers, is controlled by the Republican party and, that being so, it will be more judicious not to abuse recklessly the great Republican chief. THOMAS C. PLATT. We feel that the heartier congratulations should be tendered unquestion ably to the Committee of 70.

A poet of the Chap Book economically describes creation in four lines, whereof these are two: Sudden a streak of light shot through-

On a pinhead of earth a red cock crew. This distich reminds us of the sweet lines of

" Sudden a shower of mud shot through-On the Cuckoo's perch sat a dun Goo Goo.'

One of the most creditable and stubbornly contested actions of the civil war was fought a Prairie Grove, Ark., thirty-two years ago to-day The Confederate Gen. HINDMAN, with a force of about 13,000 men, had interposed himself be tween two smaller divisions of the Union army, one commanded by Gen. BLUNT and the other by Gen. HERRON. While endeavoring, by forced marches, to unite with the force under Gen BLUNT, HERRON'S detachment of about 4,000 men was suddenly confronted at Illinois Creek near Prairie Grove, by the entire Confederate force. Understanding the critical condition in which he was placed, Gen. HERRON began a spir ited attack. The Confederates were strongly intrenched in woods which concealed their strength. Gen. HERRON drove the Confederate infantry and artillery strongly posted on a wooded ridge. The Unionists sent across a light battery, which was promptly driven back. Gen. HERRON then sent across another battery at a different point, followed by three other bat teries and three regiments, which in one hour silenced the Confederate guns. The Unionists then advanced across an open field until within 100 yards of the ridge, when the Twentieth Wisconsin and the Nineteenth Iowa charged the Confederates and captured a battery. Being unable to hold these guns, the Unionists fell back. The Confederates then charged the three Union batteries, but were repelled with great slaughter. The Twenty-sixth Indiana and Thirty seventh Illinois then charged the Confederate battery and captured it, but again the Unionists were compelled to fall back. About this time the sound of distant guns to the northeast was heard announcing that Gen. BLUNT's division. which had been making forced marches to the relief of Gen. HERRON, had arrived. The united attack of the Union forces soon compelled the Contederates to retreat, not with standing the desperation with which they fought. In this affair the Unionists had 167 killed, 798 wounded, and 183 missing, the bulk of which was in Gen HERRON's command. The Confederate loss must have been considerably greater. While this battle was taking place in Arkan

sas, the Unionists sustained a humiliating de feat in Hartsville, Tenn. At this place Col. A B. MOORE of the One Hundred and Fourth Ill nois was in command with about 2,000 men. On Dec. 7 he was surprised by the Confederate Gen MORGAN at the head of 1,500 cavalry and mounted infantry. MOORE had neglected to fortify or intrench himself in his position. His pickets were surprised and captured and, having gained the rear of the Unionists in broad daylight without having excited alarm, the Con federates made a general attack and compelled the Unionists to surrender. The loss in killed and wounded on both sides was about 150.

As ardent reformers of most laborious habit and very trying experiences, Father Ducay and Mrs. GRANNIS have stood prominently before this misguided community for some time past. It is sad to think that these weary-hones martyrs must realize that their very conspicuous public labors in the interest of reform and natural pleasantry have wholly failed to obtain that unbounded measure of popular apprecia-tion in New York which ought surely to be their reward. But then, fellow citizens! Christmas is coming.

On Wednesday we copied from our es teemed contemporary, the Rochester Union and Advertiser, an article in which allusion was made to Philadelphia as a city of one of the "Middle States." We must correct the phrase as used, for it is not up to date, and is too old for service, and embodies a conception which is erroneous at this period of our country's history. Long years ago, or as far back as two generations, the States lying between Ohio and the little Yangee regions were appropriately spoken of as Middle, since they lay, geographically, about midway between our thinly settled western country and our eastern frontier. Hut the word ceased to be applicable to them before the reader of this paragraph went to school, unless he is older than most of us are about this time. Let those people who not carry a map of the country behind their eyes take a glance at one, and they will see that Pennsylvania and New York and New Jersey are near the east-erumost boundary of the United States, and that the Middle States of this time are west of the Mississippi River, or, we may say, are Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska. Far to the westward as is California therefrom, so far to the eastward is Maine; and far to the southward as is Louisiana, so far to the northward is North Dakota. As regards population, too, the

ying hither thereof. The error to which we here refer is so widely prevalent, and is so largely taught, even yet, in the public schools of the Eastern States, that we may as well take the trouble to make this correction.

States lying west of the Father of Waters make

a pretty good show in comparison with those

department, and of all protest in behalf of We are informed on the best authority that the report that the Hon. GAS ADDICKS of Nowhere is suffering anadelatrophy and cheek failure is a heartless and presumably malicious ile. His record on the thraseoscope yesterday was 4, 11, 44, the highest known figure on that ingenious instrument.

Mr. HENRY W. SWIFT, the newly appointed United States Marshal for the District of Massachusetts, is an officer of the Young Men's Democratic Club of that State, a club that is entirely able and willing to furnish policles and officials for the Democratic party everywhere. Mr. W. W. DORRRTY, the present holder of the office which Mr. CLEVE-LAND has conferred upon Mr. Swift, a competent Marshal, and his term has not expired. Mr. Swift is a civil service reformer. Can he conscientiously accept Mr. DOMERTY's office under the circumstances? We submit this point to the Mugwump casuists, but hope it can be answered in a way that will not interfere with the vested right of members of the Young Men's Democratic clubs of Massa

A post of the Chicago Inter-Ocean weeps ome surprising metrical tears over Armenia: "Thy terrible needs

For sympathy pleads

As ruthless Kurd on thy misery feeds." Thus massacre breeds massacre, and thus the feet of sympathetic poetry trip in gore.

Capt. REUBEN FURIOSO KOLB, the eruptive Alabama Populist who calls himself a "Jeffersonian" something or other, continues to bruise the winds with indignant speech. He speaks of "hurling from power by force, if necessary," the base wretches that refuse to let him be Governor of Alabama; and many a year in many a party has he sought that job. But he has hurled and hustled too much. Alabama wants repose, and the sky-swatting and earth-butting words of Capt. Russ cannot rouse her or bring a quiver to her weary eyes. Where is SKAGGS, the Atlantean-jawed pusher of the thunder: SKAGGS, the dauntless and the deafening, whose flerce grasp burns the lightning and leaves scars on the elemental fire? SKAGGS might do somewhat, pluck off the bandages of peace and unleash the unlicensed dogs of war. Kolb is too animmic for the crisis.

It is not surprising to learn that Senator PALMER denies that he has or has had any inention of suggesting to Mr. CLEVELAND that the Hon, WASH HESING, Postmaster of Chicago, be dismissed because in the last campaign his newspaper supported a Republican for ofce. The people may put up with the Administration's monkeying with the pos-tage stamps, but there would be wild work if any sacrilegious hand should be laid upon WASH HESING, the darling of Chicago, the ornament of the nation, the owner of two capillary sidelights sweeter than CUPID's wings. We are happy to announce that admirers of Mr. Hesing are invited to address him at the Chicago Post Office, and to receive full particulars as to a plaster cast, by Prof. Gubbio ANTONIO, of the capillary wonders in question Those that can afford it will have them in gold

We suggest to the Hon. SHELBY M. CUL-LOM, the Hon. GEORGE R. DAVIS, the Hon. BIL-LEE MASON, et al., candidates for the post of enator in Congress from Illinois, that the selection of GUPPIN of Paw Paw would satisfy all parties, reconcile all factions, and paint Illinois with glory. Many illustrious statesmen and eagle-chasing orators she has, but who among them all is more than the peer of the Pecan of the Paw Paw? GUFFIN of Paw Paw s a born statesman. The work of his brainchurn is sweet. His words drop fatness. He is the man for Illinois

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH LEASE, the Sunflower Prophetess, is said to have bought a farm in California, but we can't believe that she has said, as she is reported to have said. that she is "tired of the barren plains of Kansas." She made those plains blossom like the rose beneath the steady shower of her speech. If she leaves them, 'tis not for their arrenness, but because there can be fun for her there any more, now that old LE-WELLING has caught it in the cervix and can war no longer. Her campaigns against him were livelier than she is likely to have again, but they were a little cruel. LEWELLING's head whirs at the rate of 315,716 revolutions a minute but still it was almost too severe to make nim live in caves, deserts, and dugouts to avoid the wrath of the implacable stateswoman.

### A GOOD WORD FOR THE MAHATMAS. Theosophist Prater Rushes to the Befence of His Far-away Masters.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice hat lately THE SUN has again attacked the theosophical Mahatmas and Mr. Judge, the Vice-President of the Theosophical Society. Having been a member of that body for about six years and having been intimately acquainted with Mr. Judge the greater part of that time, I emphatically remonstrate against such an unjust and bitter attack, first made in an English journal on the authority of a renegade member e in America certainly need not go to Eng

We in America certainly need not go to England to learn anything as to the character of one of our citizens. Since Mr. Judge has been before the public for many years it certainly would be more wise to ask those persons about his character who have known and have had personal dealings with him for many years. I place myself in this class and must say that I am proud of having the privilege to call him my friend. As for the Mahatmas, I will only say that it is ignorance pure and simple that could inspire one to throw siurs and abuse at those exalted Beings.

one to throw siurs and abuse at those exalted Beings.

As proof of their wisdom we point simply to the growth of the thosophical movement, and the salutary influence it has exerted upon the present generation; and, notwithstanding all the persecution and slander heaped upon its leaders by self-appointed judges, the society stands firmer to-day than it ever did.

Only the faint-invaried and insincere are frightened by such attacks and leave our ranks. Those steeled in the armor of theosophical philosophy and ethics smile at such puerile thrusts.

Fellow Theosophical Society, New York, Dec. 4.

Vague migrant from the shifting world of gas, Uncertain as the shadows on the grass,

Whence dost thou come and whither dost thou pass John Edward Charles O'Sullivan Et Cetera Gas trange nomad that, with checkbook in thy hand, Fliest and flittest over sea and land.

Thee Boston knows and knows not: thee New York Hears of grallating stately as the stork. Thy eightiess feet are lighter far than cork,

fast thou a home? All valuely we demand

Gas Addicks. Now thou transfusest Philadelphia. Delaware now tak'st thy viewless way All roads thou goest, nowhere dost thou stay. Cas Addicks

all States and none are thine; with sound of bells Thy coming all the country feeds and fills. Thy cheek is like the overlasting bills.

Wilt thou not fix thee in some happy apol, Enrich some State with thy admiréd lot. Collect thyself and henceforth wander not.

Concentrate there, nor 'scape our anxious ken; Ob. most clusive, fluent-heeled of men! When will thou get a stay on thee, say when, Gas Addicks?

THE ATRLETE AND THE SCHOLAR. How the Athlette Spirit Mas Affected Our

American Colleges, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is it true, as a matter of fact, that the passion for athletic training in the colleges has resulted in the deplorable degeneracy in scholarship, manners, and morals, of which we are now reading so much? If it be true, it is a great misfortune for American youths, and consequently for the American race.

The ambition for athletic development and

the taste for invigorating outdoor sports, now so general among young people, both boys and girls, were first aroused and atimulated by our great colleges, more particularly Harvard and When students of these colleges began to take an enthusiastic interest in these exercises, more than thirty years ago, their athletic contests excited little attention outside of their immediate college world. The spirit that provoked them was a natural and spontaneous expression of youthful impulses which in the beginning was assisted by neither commendation nor respect from the faculties of the colleges, and it received no applause from the public. The collegiate authorities tolerated it as boys' play; but only the boys themselves took pride in it as a part of their training, introduced by themselves and of their own volition. Their tutors and preceptors looked after their intellectual education, but they attended to their own physical development in their own fashion. It might be necessary to force them to study with the goad of coercive collegiate discipline. They went into their athletic exercises impelled only by their natural desire and ambition for physical superiority.

This part of their training, which would have en neglected almost wholly except for their own initiative, became at length of high importance in the eyes of the collegiate authorities themselves, so that of recent years every considerable college has its gymnasium, its field for athletic exercises. and its training grounds, and professors join with students in giorifying teams and crews victorious in athletic contests of skill and endurance. At the assemblies of the alumni of colleges the greatest enthusiasm manifested is always occasioned by such triumphs. Undoubtedly, too, the athletic renown of the college tends powerfully to increase the numbers of its students, and the whole movement of which I have spoken has done more than any other cause to multiply the numerical strength of colleges, and consequently their importance.
It has generated the passion for athletic train-

ing in the preparatory schools generally, and

has stimulated it among the great body of American youth. Outdoor sports, formerly engaged in by comparatively few young people. and interesting to only a small body public, have now become one of the most prominent features of our life. Athletic clubs have sprung up in the cities, and they are crowded with members. Athletic contests are among the exhibitions now most attractive to the public. The greatest event of the year in the way of public amusement in New York is the Horse Show, the origin and continued existence of which are due to this passion for outdoor sports. The Young Men's Christian Asso ciations, once repellent to youth because of their incongruous pictistic spirit, have entered into this movement and are now acquiring an athletic distinction which is giving them a vitality unknown in the past. and incidentally it is extending their influence in the colleges more especially. Churches are finding it to their advantage to introduce military drill as an inducement for the attendance of boys on the Sunday schools and catechetical Newspapers which formerly were justified in giving only casual mention to athletic contests, sports, and games are now making of their reporting one of their most prominent features, as essential to supplying the popular demand. The whole course of fashionable life has undergone a complete change in consequence of this movement originated by college students, in part at least. It has emerged frem the drawing-room to the open field. Young women are competing with young men in outdoor exercises, and the standards by which they measure physical beauty in themselves and in men have been altered radically. The American race, as typified by its best examples of training, has grown taller and stronger and handsomer. In the colleges themselves the restraints and self-denials requisite in athletic training. and the absorption in it, have inured to the moral improvement of the young fellows. Their habits are better, their vices fewer.

These, it seems to be, are advantageous sequences of the collegiate passion for athletic superiority, which for exceed in their indisputable profit any of the incidental results in the colleges over which we are now hearing so much lamentation, even if these were as heartrending as they are represented to be by the most agitated of reformers. For myself, I think rather of the debt of gratitude the American people owe to the college students, who were the forerunners, and who are now still the leaders, in this physical development. So far as th better training of the body goes they have succeeded gloriously. But how has this movemen affected the colleges intellectually?

No one familiar with the scholastic development of the colleges can deny that simultaneously with the kindling of this passion for athletic superiority, the standard of acquirement required both for admission to our chief leges and for graduation from them has been raised steadily and greatly. They have increased in importance at a rat previously unknown in their history, and the evolution of the American university has occurred. The intellectual education offered by them is far larger, broader, deeper and more varied than it was before. The standard of American scholarship has advanced. collegiate education implies far more than formerly. The generation that has come up mean while is better educated than the past. It is more critical, and sounder in its criticism, and the general progress of the public in enlightenment and intellectual training and appreciation has been greater than in the whole of the pre-

vious century. Whether comparatively fewer of the graduates from the leading colleges of recent years have won more prominence in letters, science, the arts, and the professions than their predecessors of the period previous to the pasion for athletic development in their coleges, is a question of fact as to which it would se necessary to get proof; but, so far as my own observation goes, and I think it can be confirmed by that of college professors, the general intellectual fitness of these more recent gradu stes for such prominence is greater than that possessed by the others. Moreover, the standard by which we measure scholastic acquirements and intellectual abilities has been raised out even applying that severer test. I question whether the number of recent graduates who ome up to it is not at least as large proportionately as the number who reached the lower standard of previous periods. It is the general judgment of those best qualified to make the comparison, that the young men entering the professions of the law and of medisine are better prepared by preliminary trainng than ever before. The ranks of men of cience have received more numerous additions than ever before; and if I am any judge, the quality of the literary work done by ounger graduates averages higher than ever

In all ways, so far as I know them, they are ar better fitted for the battle of life and to win in it than I was when I left college at the dawning of this athletic movement over whose progress I hear so much lamentation as brutalizing in its consequences and destructive of the necessary equilibrium between body and mind. For one, my immentation is only that in my own college days it had not gained the headway which it has attained now. CLASS OF '5B.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6. Individuality.

Then she want for joy.

From the Detroit Tribune "And have I." she saked in trembling voice, "the

"Are you sure?" she faltered. "Is it really true !" like raised her streaming eyes to heaven "At last," she murmured, "at last, I may be a sered as something besides John Jones and wife." e regta

COLLEGE VS. NEWSPAPER ENGLISH. The Newspaper English Is the Better-Col-

leges should Take The Sun, To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the meritorious life of Napoleon, by Prof. Sloans of Princeton University, now running in the Century Magazine, I notice in the early part of the very first chapter this deplorable English; Agriculture, industry, and the arts were given an

mpulse which promised to be lasting. I am moved by this to remark that college English does not seem to equal newspaper Engish, so much despised in many of our institutions of higher learning. I am very sure that his sentence by Prof. Sloane would not have been permitted to appear in THE SUN, which I think from my reading of that newspaper has a special aversion to that particular form of bad grammar and worse English. Why, then, should scholarly man, one skilled in the scientific methods of historical research, be guilty of such woful offence against the language of his daily use? It is evident that Prof. Sloane has

a woful offence against the language of his daily use? It is evident that Prof. Stoane has been too busy in his specialty to give careful attention daily to THE SUN, but this in no way mitigates his offence. Surely a college professor of his standing should be so equipped in the matter of ordinary English as not to bring upon his writings a reproach which could not have existed had he been only an infrequent reader of THE SUN and only moderately careful in his use of our common language.

After all, is college English auperior to newspaper English? I remember that when I was in college our instructors were almost incassant in their denunclation of newspaper English. I am willing to admit that so far as the average of our newspapers of there was and is some justification for this censure, but I am sure it does not apply to many of the best and foremost of our newspapers. This harsh criticism of newspapers exists to-day in college faculities. Only last year a young woman relative of mine, who was a student at one of the best-known women's colleges in Massachusetts, told me that the instructor of rhetoric there was especially bitter toward all kinds of newspaper writing. In one of his classes was a young woman who had read THE SUN daily for several years, and one day in the classes was a young woman who had read THE SUN daily for several years, and one day in the classes was a young woman replied:

"Well, THE SUN is improving."

Of course, that remark shows the depth of his real knowledge, for every one who reads THE SUN knows that it has to-day the same excellencies in the matter of good English that it has had for twenty-five years or more, and that it has always been improved rather than improving. That instructor, lamentable as his ignorance is, I am sorry to say is now an instructor in one of the colleges in New York city. I am inclined to the belief that the class room of their faculties that teach English? If this were done, I am sure that there would be fewer sneers at newspaper English in the class rooms

SYNACUSE, Dec. 2. COUNTRY EDITOR.

Queer News from Electrical Headquarters,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Last evening I had the pleasure of meeting some friends from New Jersey, who live near Mr. Thomas A. Edison, and who gave me the highly interesting piece of information that Mr. Edison has on his front door an electric bell which does not work. New York, Dec. 1. West Sider.

## A Philosopher on Legs.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Regarding the pernicious practice some misguided mortals have of crossing their legs or stretching their feet across the sisle passengers, I beg leave to say that if the car seats were a little higher some of the passengers, I am sure, would not offend in the manner mentioned. I do not know who decides how high the seats must be from the who decides how high the seats must be from the floor. Probably the car builder does that. However, he probably proceeds on the theory that the great mass of passengers are a lot of "sawed offs." I think not. I am 3 feet 10 inches, and there are others similarly favored. A seat in either an elevated or a bridge car doesn't mean rest to a tail person who may have been standing up all day. Consequently, he assumes all sorts of positions in the desire to rest his body while other unfortunates around him grunt and glare. Again, landiadies complain because the "second floor front" tips his chair back, thus weakening its vertebre as well as "apolling the wall." Well, my chair seat is but nineteen inches above the floor, and when some one sends me adry goods box to sit on I will cheerfully give them the chair in exchange. The watchword to-day is. "On higher." When you hulled car seats go higher from the floor, or suffering humanity may have to "go hire" their own seats.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 6.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While THE SUI s trying to find out who the happy man was who was fortunate enough to kill all his enemies before his own call came, would it mind noting a stupid alteration made by the writer of a history of Napoleon now running along in one of the magazines, by which ning along in one of the magazines, by which the point of Junot's well-known remark in the incident of the close shot and the scattering sand is wholly lost. This author makes Junot say: "We shan't want any biotting paper." Sand was the suff used at that time to dry ink, and Junot's reply, well known to every one, not only had "sand in it, but wit and sense as well, and it is too bad to have both the wit and the sense entirely absorbed by this piece of biotting paper, a something that Junot never heard of in all his life. It's no use to put a new harness on an old horse in the hope of making the horse any better or more accessible to bis old acquaintances.

Mindletown, Conn. Dec. 5.

Queen Victoria Recognizes Hawail. Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United King

the Faith, Empress of India, &c., &c., &c., to the President of the Republic of Hawaii, sendeth greeting Our Good Friend: We have received the letter which which you informed us that you have been elected President of the republic of Hawali, in accordance with the Constitution which was proclaimed on the cation, and we request you to accept our congratulations on this distinguished mark of the confidence of your fellow citizens; and we offer you our best wishes for your health and welfare and for the prosperity of the republic over which you preside.

And so we commend you to the protection of the Given at our court at Balmoral the nineteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety four, in the fifty-eighth year of our reign. Your good friend,

# The Authorship of the Message,

From the Utims Observer, President Cleveland's annual message is lofty in one, and through every line the broad mind and patriotic spirit of the author can be clearly perceived, As a writer of public documents the style of President Cleveland is admirable, and as a literary production it is difficult to perceive how the subjects treated of ould be discussed with more clearness, precision, and fine diction. The story of our foreign relations is par

ticularly fascinating. From a Washington Despatch to the Chicago Herald. It is no reflection upon the President, under the cirnatances, to say that he did not write his own mer This is, at any rate, the fact. There are thirtyeight pages in the printed pamphlet of the message, and of these Mr. Cleveland wrote five or six whole pages, and paragraphs in other pages. He wrote the introduction and he wrote a brief review of the financial scheme worked out by Mr. Cartisie. He inter jected paragraphs or lines here and there, and changed the phras ology of sentences to suit his own taste. The remainder of the message was written by members of the Cabinet, each covering the work of his own department

From the Evanaville Courte. The Associated Press, under the management of Mr. feiville E. Stone, seems to have struck a rock, and to he about ready to founder or go to pieces. The won-der is that its intelligent members should have ex-pected anything else. The sole purpose of the organization from the first has been to enable a few Chicago papers to reduce the cost of special telegraph service by forcing the other members of the associated Press to bear the enormous expense attending the substituon of a regular report for special service The Fouthern Press Association has been the first to

catch on" by withdrawing in a body and uniting its octunes with the United Press, which serves the lourier exclusively in this city.

Many Associated Press papers are known to be on the envious seas, and some are negotiating for the United Press service in anticipation of the early collapse of the Associated Front.

#### All Names for Bicycies. From the Courier des Eluts Unia.

Here is an anusing linguistic consultation on the ninject of the denomination of the relocipeds in diferent languages: In French it was relied celerifora and relocifier. Then came the words bicycle, bicycle refree and at tast refu. The word because, which has also been given to it, is taken from the Argot. Its etymology is unknown. It signifies simply machin In Italian it is called reforefern, voloespede, and bicofelis. The same in Spatish.

In Germany it is formed or simply rod, just as in

English they say "wheel." The Chicese call it some-lines "gaugess," which means "foreign horse," and sometimes "As chai," "flying machine." They also all it " for frue," " carriage that goes without horse. But the paim must be given to the Fiemiah. In ad-dition to the appellations, "sucheiel." "recturel." and so forth, some of the wags on the banks of the Recault have baptized this winged contraption with the contipede name, "Gewieleneitjyoottrapped namebrakergastel 17"